

JPRS 78963

11 September 1981

# Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2395

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS - 1981



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

11 September 1981

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2395

### THE EGYPTIAN PRESS - 1981

#### CONTENTS

New Lineup in Press Management Reviewed (AL-JUMHURIYAH, 24 Jun 81).....	1
Candidates for Editorial Positions Reviewed (Sharif al-'Abd; AL-AHRAM, 24 Jun 81).....	3
Senior Officials of Various Press Establishments Listed (AL-AKHBAR, 30 Jun 81).....	10
Executive Bill Interprets New Press Law (AL-WAQA'I' AL-MISRIYAH, 11 Feb 81).....	17
Lists, Photos of Press Council, Magazine Board Members Released (AL-MUSAWWAR, 3 Jul 81).....	44

## NEW LINEUP IN PRESS MANAGEMENT REVIEWED

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 24 Jun 81 p 1

/Article: "Newspaper Editors in Chief: No Change in the Editors in Chief of the Three Daily Papers"/

/Text/ Dr Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Assembly, has announced the names of the editors in chief of the nationwide newspapers and magazines which the assembly's general committee approved at its meeting yesterday and will present to the assembly next Monday.

This is the first time in Egypt that the names of candidates for positions of editor in chief of newspapers have been submitted to public opinion.

Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim said that that is taking place out of the premise that the press is one of the powers of the people stipulated by the constitution. Six new faces stand out: Makram Muhammad Ahmad, in the position of editor in chief of the magazine AL-MUSAWWAR; Su'ad Hilmi for the editorship of the magazine HAWA'; Samir Rajab for the editorship of the newspaper AL-MASA'; Shafiq Alfred Shammās for the position of editor in chief of the newspaper LE PROGRES; Sami Khalil al-Shahid for THE GAZETTE; and Muhammad Wajdi Qandil for AKHIR SA'AH.

All the other editors in chief remain in their positions. Retiring, because they have reached the legal age, are Aminah al-Sa'id and Sabri Abu-al-Majd from Dar al-Hilal, 'Abd-al-Hamid 'Abd-al-Ghani from AKHBAR AL-YAWM, and Najib Hanin from LE PROGRES.

Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim declared "The names express stability, because we are not striving for change just for the sake of change."

Herewith are the names of the editors in chief announced yesterday:

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawad for MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

Ibrahim Nafi' for AL-AHRAM.

Musa Sabri for AL-AKBAR.

Muhsin Muhammad for AL-JUMHURIYAH.

Samir Rajab for AL-MASA'.

Sami Khalil al-Shahid for THE GAZETTE.

Shafiq Alfred Shammās for LE PROGRES.

Ibrahim Sa'dah for AKHBAR AL-YAWM.

Anis Mansur for the magazine OCTOBER.  
'Abd-al-'Aziz Khamis for ROSE AL-YUSUF.  
Makram Muhammad Ahmad for AL-MUSAWWAR.  
Wajdi Qandil for AKHIR SA'AH.  
Louis Jurays for SABAH AL-KHAYR.  
Mamduh Rida for the newspaper AL-SIYASI.  
Dr Lutfi 'Abd-al-'Azim for AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.  
Su'ad Hilmi for HAWA'.  
Natilah Rashid for the magazines SAMIR and MICKEY.  
Muhammad Rashad 'Abdallah for AL-TA'AWUN.  
Ahmad al-Manshalini for AL-RIYADI.  
Khayriyah Husayn Darwish for AL-TALABAH.  
Salah Jalal for AL-SHABAB WAL-MUSTAQBAL.  
Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman Nur-al-Din for TABIBAK AL-KHASS.  
Mahmud Basyuni for the magazine AL-ZIRA'IYAH.

11887

CSO: 4504/37

## CANDIDATES FOR EDITORIAL POSITIONS REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 24 Jun 81 p 12

/Article by Sharif al-'Abd: "Names of Candidates to the Editorship of Papers Announced to Public Opinion before Being Submitted to Consultative Assembly"/

/Excerpt/ Makram Muhammad Ahmad: editor in chief of AL-MUSAWWAR.

Born 25 July 1935.

He graduated from the Faculty of Letters, Department of Philosophy, in 1958, and started his journalistic career as a reporter in the Accident Section of AL-AHRAM, then was head of the Press Investigation Section, then desk chief, then an editor.

Among his most prominent journalistic activities were the subjects he covered on the war in Yemen, the war in Aden, the war between Morocco and Algeria, the Eritrean revolution, in 1975, the war between Ethiopia and Somalia, in 1978, the union between Syria and Egypt in 1958, the 1967 war as AL-AHRAM's correspondent in Gaza, the Kurdish war in Iraq, 1958-59, the Lebanese civil war, in 1977, the American elections, and the latest Israeli elections. He wrote a weekly political column in AL-AHRAM and was one of the first Egyptian newsmen to visit Israel after the peace agreement, as well as Sinai after its liberation.

He held famous press interviews with Menachem Begin, Nahum Goldmann, Yitzhak Sapir, Moshe Dayan, Igal Alon, Shimon Peres, Ezer Weitzmann, King Husayn, Boumediene, Siad Barre, Hafiz al-Asad, Saddam Husayn, Mulla Mustafa al-Barzani, al-Qadhdhafi, Ja'far Numayri, Ahmad Ahidju, the gang of four in China, Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad, leaders in Lebanon, Muhammad 'Ali Nasir, Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, Raymond Barre (prime minister of France), Francois (Youche), minister of foreign affairs, and Lord Carrington.

He made visits to research centers in London and the Institute of Strategic Studies.

Muhammad Wajdi Qandil: editor in chief of AKHIR SA'AH.

He began as a university editor with the magazine AL-JIL in 1952, after enrolling in the Faculty of Law at 'Ayn Shams University. He then joined the AKHIR SA'AH editorial family in 1953.

He arose gradually in AKHIR SA'AH as a military editor, then became head of the Arab and Political Affairs Department, then was assistant editor in chief of AKHIR SA'AH in 1960.

He made journalistic tours of Africa, Asia, Europe and America to cover the revolution in Yemen, the revolution in Iraq, the war of liberation in Algeria, the Suez war of 1956, the June 1967 war and the October 1973 war.

He was appointed an AKHIR SA'AH editor in 1977.

He acquired pages from Husni Mubarak's journal on the October war which were published in AKHIR SA'AH, prepared Sayyid Mar'i's political memoirs, which were published in three parts, and is preparing a new book on witnesses to the October war.

He is married and has one son in the Faculty of Commerce (Cairo University).

He is 47 and comes from the Governorate of al-Minufiyah, al-Shuhada' District.

Samir Rajab: editor in chief of AL-MASA'.

He graduated from the Faculty of Letters in Cairo in 1959 and began his journalistic career as AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper's airport correspondent.

In 1967 he worked as a diplomatic editor with AL-JUMHURIYAH, then traveled on a fellowship to East Germany and obtained a degree in journalism. He returned in September 1968 and worked as aviation and tourist editor.

In 1976 he was appointed deputy editor in chief of AL-JUMHURIYAH for the weekly issue.

Louis Jurays: editor in chief of SABAH AL-KHAYR.

He obtained a bachelor's degree in literature and journalism at the American University in 1952, then a degree in higher studies in journalism and literature from the American University of Michigan in the period 1956-59.

In the period 1973-80 he held the position of appointed member to the ROSE AL-YUSUF organization.

Since 1980 he has been editor in chief of SABAH AL-KHAYR magazine.

Mamduh Rida: editor in chief of AL-SIYASI.

Born in 1933.

Graduated from the Faculty of Law.

Worked following his graduation with the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF.

Was deputy editor in chief of ROSE AL-YUSUF, then member of the board of directors in 1964.

In May 1964 was member of the board of the Journalists' Union, then chairman of the board of the Dar al-Ta'awun Organization and general editor in chief of the AL-TA'AWUN papers in March 1976.



Dr Lutfi 'Abd-al-'Azim: editor in chief of AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.

He obtained a bachelor's degree in commerce in 1949 and immediately upon graduating worked in the Ministry of Supply, then traveled on scholarship to Germany, where he acquired a doctorate in economics in 1957.

He joined AL-AHRAM newspaper's general management in 1961.

He moved on to editorial work in 1965 as an editor with AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.

In 1976 he was appointed editor in chief of AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI.

Su'ad Hilmi: editor in chief of HAWA' magazine.

She received a bachelor's degree in law in 1952.

She started writing in the magazine AL-FUSUL, where she stayed until 1957.

Since 1957 she has been working as a writer with HAWA' magazine.

As a result of her writing on the October war, she received the gold medal, which is a supreme Press Council prize.

Natilah Rashid: editor in chief of the magazines SAMIR and MICKEY.

She graduated in 1957 from the Department of Psychological and Philosophical Studies of Cairo University.

She received the state prize for children's literature in 1979.

She has been active in children's writing with the magazine SAMIR since her graduation.

Her latest book was "Long Live Life," which has been translated into English.

Salah Jalal: editor in chief of the magazine AL-SHABAB WA-'ULUM AL-MUSTAQBAL.

He graduated from the Faculty of Science in 1952.

While he was a student, he headed the magazine published by the Science Faculty Federation.

Upon graduating he worked in the Egyptian press in the AKHBAR AL-YAWM organization and in AL-AHRAM.

He was the first scientific editor in the Egyptian press and is considered one of the few science editors of international class.

In 1967 he founded and headed the science clubs and headed the Arab Federation of Science Clubs.



He is the secretary general of the Society of Friends of Scientists abroad and the secretary general of the conferences on Egypt in 2000.

In 1971-73 he was secretary general of the Journalists' Union.

In 1977 he founded the magazine AL-SHABAB WA-'ULUM AL-MUSTAQBAL and has been its editor since then.

On 6 March 1981 he was elected to the position of head of the Journalists' Union.

'Abd-al-'Aziz Khamis: editor in chief of ROSE AL-YUSUF.

Born in 1929 and graduated from the Faculty of Literature, Geography Department, in 1947.

He was a defendant in the Amin 'Uthman murder case.

He worked as press attache and counsellor in a number of foreign capitals in Africa and Latin America.

In August 1952 he joined the AKHBAR AL-YAWM family.

In the era of the power centers he was sentenced and imprisoned for 6 years, then released in the era of President al-Sadat.

He gradually advanced in journalistic work, working on AL-MISRI newspaper, then AKHBAR AL-YAWM and AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper. He was the deputy editor in chief of AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper and editorial secretary of AL-MASA'.

In 1971, upon his release from prison, he was appointed political editor of AL-AKBAR until 1977.

He was then appointed member of the board of directors and editor of ROSE AL-YUSUF and SABAH AL-KHAYR.

On 10 December 1979 he was appointed chairman of the board of the ROSE AL-YUSUF organization and editor in chief of ROSE AL-YUSUF.

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawad: editor in chief of MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.

He took part in the establishment of MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY and worked as head of its News Department.

In May 1966 he became editor in chief of MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY, then in 1969 chairman of the board of directors.

Shafiq Shammās: editor in chief of LE PROJET.

He was born in 1924 and acquired a bachelor's degree in law in Paris.

He worked in journalism as an art critic, then traveled to Paris for training on LE FIGARO newspaper in editorial secretary work.

He was the editorial secretary of the Liberation Rally's AL-MAJALLAH AL-MALIYAH WAL-IQTISADIYAH.

He was appointed to work with UNESCO in Cairo, then Paris, supervising the editing of some magazines and books and repairs of antiquities.

He returned to work on LE PROJET in 1976.

Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman Mukhtar: editor in chief of TABIBAK AL-KHASS.

Born 21 June 1934.

Obtained a bachelor's degree in medicine in December 1956 and a doctorate in internal medicine in 1975.

He has been editor in chief of TABIBAK AL-KHASS since January 1979.

He is a member of the Journalists' Union and is an elected member of the board for administration and editing in Dar al-Hilal.

Sami al-Shahid: editor in chief of THE GAZETTE.

Born in 1939 and obtained a bachelor's degree in literature in English in 1958, then a degree in higher studies in English literature from Dublin University, Ireland, in 1960.

He started journalistic work on THE GAZETTE in the local news section starting in January 1964.

He gradually advanced in journalistic activity until on 1 September 1980 he was appointed acting editor.

Khayriyah Darwish: editor in chief of AL-TALABAH newspaper.

She graduated in 1960 from the Faculty of Sociology in Cairo University, then worked as an editor of AL-TA'AWUN newspaper, editor of AL-HURRIYAH and editor of AL-SIYASI starting in 1965.

She started work as deputy editor in chief of the newspaper AL-TALABAH in 1976.

She was born in Cairo and is 42.

Ahmad al-Manshalini: editor in chief of AL-TA'AWUN AL-RIYADI.

He received a bachelor of arts degree from Cairo University in 1955, in the Sociology Department, and began his journalistic career as an editor with EGYPT NEWS AGENCY in February 1954.

He transferred to a job with AL-MASA' newspaper in August 1956 and in 1965 moved over to the AL-TA'AWUN organization as supervisor of youth and sports.

The newspaper AL-RIYADI was issued on 6 October 1972. He is married and has a daughter who has a bachelor's degree in the Department of Society and a son, Hisam, who is in general secondary school at al-Urman School. He was born in August 1929.

He obtained the medal of sports for reviewers and sportsmen on the first Sports Day, in October 1978

Muhammad Rashad 'Abdallah: editor in chief of TA'AWUN AL-FALLAHIN.

Faculty of Literature, Philosophy Department, in 1959.

A degree in higher studies (cooperative society management) in 1968.

Member of the board of directors of the General Federation of Consumer Cooperatives.

Member of the board of directors of the Federation of Housing Cooperatives.

Born in Bilbays, al-Sharqiyah, 1936.

He has attended most cooperative and peasant conferences in most countries of the world.

He has been working as editor in chief of the newspaper AL-TA'AWUN since 1974.

Mahmud Basyuni Ibrahim: editor in chief of AL-ZIRA'IYAH magazine.

He has a bachelor of arts degree from Cairo in 1955 in geography.

He has a diploma in cooperative activity from the Horace (Elaskett) Institute in London, 1964.

He has a degree in higher studies in cooperative administration from 'Ayn Shams, Faculty of Commerce, 1970.

He has a degree in higher studies from the Media Institute, in journalism, with a rating of very good, 1972.

He has been a member of the Egyptian delegation representing the Egyptian agricultural cooperative movement in conferences and meetings of the International Cooperative Treaty since 1976. He represented Egypt in the 26th conference of the treaty in Paris in 1976, the 27th conference in Moscow last year, 1980, and in meetings of the central committee of the treaty in 1977 in Hamburg, 1978 in Copenhagen and 1979 in Manchester.

He is the sole permanent Egyptian and Arab member of the International Cooperative Press Group.

He has worked as a specialized journalist since 1960 in the Dar al-Ta'awun newspapers. Among the most important subjects in which he specializes are cooperative activity, cooperative theory, agricultural and rural development, projects in new lands, and desert development. He has a book on the New Valley which was issued in 1963.

He has worked as editor in chief of the magazine AL-ZIRA'IYAH since 1975 and prior to that he was a deputy editor in chief of the newspaper AL-TA'AWUN.

He was born in Tanta on 9 December 1974.

11887

CSO: 4504/37

## SENIOR OFFICIALS OF VARIOUS PRESS ESTABLISHMENTS LISTED

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Jun 81 p 5

/Article: "Members of the Higher Councils, Boards of Directors and General Assemblies of Press Organizations"/

/Text/ Dr Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Assembly, has announced the new press organizations. The organizations include the names of members of the Supreme Press Council who are public personalities, the names of heads of press organizations, and the members of the boards of directors and members of the general assemblies of each organization. These are as follows:

### The Supreme Press Council

Public personalities nominated for membership in the council: Dr Jamal-al-Din al-'Utafi, 'Abd-al-Mun'im Mahmud al-Sawi, Dr 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Nimr, Dr Muhammad Kamil Layla, Dr Hasan Hamdi Ibrahim, Dr Husayn Muhammad Nassar, Dr Khalil Sabat, Dr Yahya Abu Bakr, Dr Husayn Mu'nis, Muhammad Tharwat Abazah, 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, Ihsan 'Abd-al-Qaddus, Salah 'Abd-al-Sabbur, Amin Muhammad 'Adli, 'Abd-al-Hamid Ahmad Ibrahim Hamrush, Hafiz Mahmud, Muhammad Zaki 'Abd-al-Qadir, Mrs Aminah Ahmad al-Sa'id, Sabri Abu-al-Majd, 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abdallah, Jalal Mustafa 'Isa, Ahmad Zayn-al-'Abidin Mahmud (Ahmad Zayn), and Muhammad Salah-al-Din Muntasir.

Two members from the legal profession: 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali Mansur and Dr Ahmad Salamah Muhammad Salamah.

### The AKHBAR AL-YAWM Organization

Chairman of the board of directors: Musa Sabri.

Editors in chief: AL-AKHBAR, Musa Sabri; AKHBAR AL-YAWM, Ibrahim 'Ali Sa'dah; AKHIR SA'AH: Muhammad Wajdi Qandil.

Members of the board of directors: Ibrahim 'Ali Sa'dah, Ahmad Zayn-al-'Abidin Mahmud (Ahmad Zayn), Muhammad Wajdi Qandil, Kamal-al-Din Mahmud 'Izab, Sa'id Ibranim Sunbul, Tal'at al-Zuhayri, 'Uthman Lutfi and Ahmad Ibrahim Rajab.

Members of the general assembly: Ahmad al-Jindi, Jalal al-Sayyid 'Ali, Isma'il Mansur al-Naqib, 'Abd-al-Mun'im Qandil, 'Ali al-Mughrabi, Ahmad Ibrahim 'Allam, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Fattah al-Dib, Muhammad Tabaruk 'Abd-al-Hasib, Muhammad Jalal Duwaydar, Jalal Mustafa 'Isa, Muhammad Samir Zaki 'Abd-al-Qadir, Sa'id Isma'il Muhammad 'Ali, Muhammad Kamal 'Abd-al-Ra'uf, Sa'id 'Abd-al-Hamid Ni'matullah,

'Ismat Shafiq, Sidqi 'Ashur, 'Abd-al-Fattah Ahmad 'Ali, Ahmad Riyad, Ni'am Ahmad Khalil al-Baz and Fayiz Buqtur.

#### AL-AHRAM Organization

Honorary chairman of the board of directors: Tawfiq al-Hakim.

Chairman of the board of directors: 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Muttalib 'Abd-al-Bari.

Editors: AL-AHRAM, Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Fattah Nafi'; AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, Dr Lutfi 'Abd-al-'Azim; AL-SHABAB WAL-MUSTAQBAL, Salah-al-Din Muhammad Jalal.

Members of the board of directors: Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Fattah Nafi', Dr Jamal-al-Din al-'Utayfi, Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid al-Jabiri, Muhammad Salah-al-Din Muntasir, 'Ali 'Abd-al-Nabi Ibrahim, Salah-al-Din Muhammad Jalal, Salamah Ahmad Salamah and 'Ali Ghunaym.

Members of the general assembly: 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi, Tharwat Abazah, Najib al-Mistakawi, Kamal al-Mallakh, Muhammad Yusuf, Sami Mutawalli, Lutfi 'Abd-al-'Azim, Uzuris Fu'ad (Hamdi Fu'ad), Sayyid Mursi Muhammad, Fathi al-Sharqawi, Hasan Hilwa, Mustafa al-Burtuqali, Salah al-Ghamri, Sana' al-Bisi, Muhammad Muhammad Rabi' Muhammad, Muhammad 'Atiyah, Zakariya Nil, 'Abduh Mubashir, Mustafa al-Khatib and al-Sayyid Yasin.

#### The Dar al-Tahrir Organization

Chairman of the board of directors: 'Abd-al-Muhsin Muhammad al-Muhsin (Muhsin Muhammad).

Editors in chief: AL-JUMHURIYAH, 'Abd-al-Muhsin Muhammad 'Abd-al-Muhsin; AL-MASA', Samir Rajab 'Ali Sharaf; THE GAZETTE, Sami Khalil Ibrahim al-Shahid; LE PROJET, Shafiq Alfred Shammass.

Members of the board of directors: 'Abd-al-Hamid Ahmad Ibrahim Hamrush, Samir Rajab 'Ali Sharaf, Sami Khalil Ibrahim al-Shahid, Shafiq Alfred Shammass, Ahmad Wajih 'Abd-al-Majid Qabil, Muhammad Hasan Sayyid al-Hayawan, 'Abd-al-Warith al-Dassuqi, and Naji Ahmad Muhammad Qamhah.

Members of the general assembly: Isma'il Muhammad Ahmad al-Shafi'i, Muhammad abu-al-Hadid 'Ali, Faruq Mustafa Fahmi, 'Ala' Muhammad Duwarah, 'Ismat Hamid Muhammad, Muhammad Khalid 'Abd-al-Hamid, Hamdi Sayyid Ahmad al-Nahhas, Samiyah Bulus 'Aziz, Muhammad Nur-al-Din Thabit al-Maliji, 'Abd-al-'Azim al-Babli, Yusuf Ahmad Farid, 'Umar 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khidr, Mahmud Rashid Husayn, Thurayya Ahmad Fahmi al-Hakim, Sayyid 'Abbas Sayyid, Ratib Sadiq Sirhan, Sa'id Tanawi, Mustafa Tawfiq Shu'ayb, 'Ali Hasanayn Yusuf and 'Afifi Ahmad Da'ud.

#### The ROSE AL-YUSUF Organization

Chairman of the board of directors: 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khamis.

Editors in chief: ROSE AL-YUSUF, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khamis; SABAH AL-KHAYR, Louis Jurays.



Members of the board of directors: Louis Jurays, Muhammad Fathi Ghanim, Muhammad Salah-al-Din Hafiz, Mrs Su'ad Mahmud Rida, 'Atif al-Ghamri, Ahmad Ahmad 'Ali, 'Abd-al-Fattah 'Ali Ahmad al-Mughrabi and Jamal Kamil.

Members of the general assembly: 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Latif Hasan, Ruqayyah Riyad Isma'il, Fawzi Zuhayr, Muhammad 'Ali Rizq, Muhammad 'Ali al-Fiqi, Sa'ri Musa, 'Abd-al-Hamid 'Izzat, Layla 'Abd-al-Mun'im, Sana' al-Mughrabi, Mahmud Dhinni, Mahmud Sidqi al-Tuhami, Madihah 'Izzat, Fawziyah Mihran 'Isa, 'Adli Fahim 'Abd-al-Masih, Nihad Jad, Munir 'Amir, Fatimah al-'Attar, Zaynab Sadiq, 'Ali Muhammad al-Sayyid and 'Uthman Shawqi.

#### The Dar al-Hilal Organization

Chairman of the board of directors: Makram Muhammad Ahmad.

Editors in chief: AL-MUSAWWAR, Makram Muhammad Ahmad; HAWA', Mrs Su'ad Ahmad Hilmi; TABIBAK AL-KHASS, Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman Mukhtar Nur-al-Din; SAMIR, Mrs Natilah Ibrahim Rashid.

Members of the board of directors: Mustafa Kamal al-Munji, Basyuni Mustafa 'Isa, Mrs Su'ad Ahmad Hilmi, Fuil Labib Bisadah, Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman Mukhtar Nur-al-Din, Khalil Ibrahim Hasan, al-Sayyid Fu'ad Husayn and Husayn Jabir 'Ali.

Members of the general assembly: Aminah Ahmad al-Sa'id, Sabri Abu-al-Majd, Zaynab Hasan Khalil, Salih Mursi Salih, Natilah Ibrahim Rashid, 'Iffat 'Abd-al-'Aziz Nasir, Muhammad Ahmad Sabri, Raji 'Ali 'Abd-al-Nasir Fu'ad, Muhammad Faruq Muhammad 'Asim Abazah, Majid 'Atiyah Mu'awwad, Ahmad Sayyid Sayyid Abu Kaff, Sayyid Muhammad Farghali, Ahmad Sami al-Laythi, Taha Ibrahim Qabil, Jamal Zaki Hanna, Nazir Yusuf Kamil, Fawzi 'Abd-al-Latif, Faruq Muhammad Kamil, Husni Muhammad Amin and Sakinah Muhammad Muhammad al-Sadat.

#### OCTOBER Magazine

Chairman of the board of directors: Anis Muhammad Mansur.

Editor in chief: Anis Muhammad Mansur.

Members of the board of directors: Ibrahim Salih Muhammad Ibrahim, Hamid Ahmad Dunya, Husayn 'Ali Muhammad Abu-al-Khayr, Mahir Mahmud Fahmi, Mahmud Sami Ahmad, Mahmud Mahmud Mutawalli Ramadan, Mustafa Harit al-Jarihi and Wadi' Jamil 'Abdallah.

Members of the general assembly: Isma'il Muntasar, Ashraf 'Abd-al-Rahman, Aminah Murad, al-Sa'id Muhammad al-Qadi, Sayyid Fahmi Amin, Sultan Mahmud, Ibrahim al-Malihi, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Farid, 'Adil Hasan Ibrahim, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Abu-al-Layl, Faruq 'Abd-al-Latif, Fayiz Jirjis, Fathi al-Abyari, Maryam Rubin, Hatim Asr Farid, Hamdi 'Abbas, Muhammad Qabil, Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Afifi, Sa'd Yasin and Rashad al-Amir.

#### The Dar al-Ta'awun Organization

Chairman of the board of directors: Mamduh Rida.



Editors in chief: AL-SIYASI, Mamduh Rida; AL-TA'AWUN, Muhammad Rashad 'Abdallah; AL-RIYADI, Ahmad Muhammad al-Manshalini; AL-TALABAH, Khayriyah Husayn Darwish; AL-ZIRA'IYAH magazine, Mahmud Basyuni 'Amirah.

Members of the board of directors: Salamah 'Abd-al-Fattah Abu Zayd, Sa'd Mahmud Abu 'Imarah, Khayriyah 'Abd-al-Qadir Turk, Fathallah Rif'at, Muhammad Mahdi Shuman, Dr Salah al-'Abd, Muhammad Rashad 'Abdallah and Mahmud Basyuni 'Amirah.

Members of the general assembly: 'Atif Muhammad Basyuni, Khayriyah Husayn Darwish, Muhammad Kamil Muhammad Jabr, Faruq Ahmad Abu-al-'Ala, Ahmad al-Sayyid Ahmad Salim, Sa'd Sa'd Hasan, Muhammad Sha'rawi, Jamal 'Abd-al-Sadiq Abu-al-'Aynayn, Fawziyah Muhammad 'Ali, Yusuf Ahmad 'Ali, Nadir Muhammad Sa'id, Muhammad Qutb Ibrahim, 'Abd-al-Halim Muhammad, Muhammad Amin Sulayman, Sa'id Nur-al-Din, Faraj Hilmi al-Shinawi, Imam Muhammad Muhsin, 'Abdallah al-Hamati, Ibtisam al-Mistikawi, and Ahmad Muhammad al-Manshalini.

#### MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY

Chairman of the board of directors: Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawad Mansur.

Members of the board of directors: Mahmud Muhammad Habib, 'Adil 'Abdallah al-Shafi'i, Rif'at 'Ali Mahmud al-Muhandis, Muhammad Najib 'Abd-al-'Alim al-Badri, Rushdi Muhammad 'Abdallah, Mrs Amal Hifni Mahmud, Ahmad Rida Khalifah, and Jawdat Muhammad Abu Zayd.

Members of the general assembly: Amal Muhammad Sayf-al-Din, Muhammad Samir Tawfiq al-'Ajuz, Sami Fudah Ahmad Fudah, Layla Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim, Fawzi al-Sayyid Ahmad Sa'd, Muhammad Fahmi Muhammad Hilmi, Mahmud 'Abd-al-'Azim Mujahid, 'Ali Ibrahim Shahatah Sultan, 'Ali Muhammad Sadiq, Isma'il Abu Zayd al-Hinnawi, Rif'at Tawfiq 'Awdah, 'Afaf Zaki al-Jubayli, Mahmud 'Ala-al-Din 'Abduh Qasim, Muhammad 'Abd-al-'Ati al-Shinawi, Suhayr Muhammad al-Subki, Shawqi Sayyid Ibrahim, Musa Sabri, Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Fattah Nafi', Ibrahim 'Ali Sa'dah, and 'Abd-al-Muhsin Muhammad 'Abd-al-Muhsin (Muhsin Muhammad).

#### The General Assembly

Dr Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Assembly, announced at the beginning of the session yesterday that Article 29 of the Press Powers Law, stipulates that the general assemblies of nationwide newspaper organizations are to be made up of 35 members, who will be selected in the following manner:

1. Fifteen members to represent journalists, managers and workers in the press organization, to be chosen by direct secret ballot. It is conditional that members have at least 5 years' experience in press activity. Each group will elect five representatives among its own members.
2. Twenty members to be chosen by the Consultative Assembly from writers or persons interested in intellectual, cultural, press and media affairs, provided that at least four of them be from the same press organization. Elections and selections will take place every 4 years. The Supreme Press Council will set out rules regulating the conduct of elections, conditions for the valid convening of the general assembly and the systems for taking decisions.

## The Board of Directors

The Chairman of the Consultative Assembly said, and Article 31 stipulates, that the boards of directors of nationwide newspaper organizations will consist of 15 members, as follows:

1. The chairman of the board of directors, to be chosen by the Consultative Assembly.
2. Six people working in the organization, to be chosen by direct secret ballot, provided that two be journalists, two be administrators and two be workers, and that each group elect its representatives.
3. Eight members to be chosen by the Consultative Assembly, provided that at least four of them be from the same press organization. The term for membership in the board of directors will be 4 years, which may be renewed. In order for a session of the board of directors to be valid, an absolute majority of the members must be present. Resolutions will be issued by a majority of the votes of the people present. In case of a tie vote preference will go to the side the chairman is on.

One may not combine memberships in the boards of directors of more than one press organization. Article 32 stipulates "the editorial board of each nationwide newspaper will consist of at least five members chaired by the editor in chief, who will be selected by the Consultative Assembly. The board of directors will choose the remaining four members, including one person who will be subordinate to the editor in chief in responsibility for press activity. The term for membership in the editorial board will be 3 years, which may be renewed." Article 33 stipulates "The executive bill for this law will organize the manner and measures for the selection of the chairman of the board of directors and editor in chief."

## The Press Council

Dr Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim then moved over to the formation of the Supreme Press Council, stating that Article 36 stipulates that "The president will issue a decree forming the Supreme Press Council, as follows:

- "1. The chairman of the Consultative Assembly, who will be given chairmanship of the Supreme Press Council.
- "2. The chairmen of boards of directors of nationwide newspaper organizations.
- "3. The editors in chief of nationwide newspapers, provided that, in case they are more than one in number, one, chosen by the board of directors of the organization, will represent each organization.
- "4. The editors in chief of party newspapers issued in accordance with the Party Law. If a single party has more than one paper, the party chief and an editor in chief will be chosen to represent them.
- "5. The head of the Journalists' Union.
- "6. The chairman of the General Information Authority.

- "7. The chairman of the board of directors of MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY.
- "8. Chairman of the board of trustees of the Radio and Television Federation.
- "9. The head of the Press, Printing and Publishing Workers' Union.
- "10. The chairman of the board of directors of the National Distribution Company, or an expert in newspaper distribution.
- "11. The chairman of the Writers' Federation.
- "12. A number of public personalities concerned with press affairs to be chosen by the Consultative Assembly, provided that they be no greater in number than the members noted in the paragraphs above.
- "13. Two people engaged in the profession of law to be chosen by the Consultative Assembly." In addition, Article 37 stipulates, "The term of membership in the Supreme Press Council will be 4 years, which may be renewed."

#### Nomination Procedures

The chairman of the Consultative Assembly said that Article 148 of the executive bill to the Press Authorities Law stipulates "The General Committee of the Consultative Assembly will nominate the members selected for membership in the Supreme Press Council in a single list, will nominate all nominees at all levels and in all organizations for each newspaper organization separately in a single list as well and will submit these nominations in separate lists to the Consultative Assembly."

He added "The bylaws of the Consultative Assembly stipulate the nomination measures in Articles 101 through 104, and I would like, before reviewing the lists of nominees, to remind you that the executive bill to the Press Authorities Law which the council has issued shows the procedure for presenting lists of nominees and voting on them in the assembly."

Article 149 stipulates "The Consultative Assembly will conduct balloting on each list separately without debate. If the list wins a majority of the votes of the people present it will be considered definitively chosen. If it does not win such a majority the General Committee of the Consultative Assembly will prepare another list of all its candidates for presentation to the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly will conduct the process of balloting on it in the same fashion until it wins a majority."

Article 150 of the executive bill stipulates "The chairman of the Consultative Assembly will convey the results of the assembly's balloting to the president and a copy of this balloting will be deposited with the Supreme Press Council."

In applying the provisions of the law regulating the authorities of the press, the executive bill and the provisions of the temporary Consultative Assembly bylaws, the board committee of the assembly held a meeting last Tuesday, which was then followed by a meeting of the General Committee, and the lists of nominations to the Supreme Press Council, board chairmen, editors in chief, and the members of the boards of directors and general assemblies were drawn up.

In applying the provisions of the law regarding the press powers and the executive bill, Dr Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Assembly, declared the lists bearing on the nominations for the Supreme Press Council and the nominations for the boards of directors of the press organizations and the general assemblies.

The assembly chairman reviewed every list separately and the assembly approved each of them.

#### Government Statement

Following the declaration of the lists, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the deputy prime minister for People's Assembly affairs, declared, "This is a day to be recorded in the history of true democratic practice in this nation--a democratic practice which is based on the presentation of opinions, guidance and consultation.

11887

CSO: 4504/37

## EXECUTIVE BILL INTERPRETS NEW PRESS LAW

Cairo AL-WAQA'I' AL-MISRIYAH /The Egyptian Minutes, Supplement to the Official Gazette/ in Arabic, No 35, 11 Feb 81, pp 2-15, 18-31, 33-51

/Excerpts/ Executive Bill to Law No 148 for the Year 1980 on the Powers of the Press, in the Form Approved by the Consultative Assembly at Its 26 January 1981 Session

### Part One: Basic Principles

Article One. The Consultative Assembly expresses the will of the people in respect to the press in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article Two. The Supreme Press Council is responsible for the affairs of the press in the Arab Republic of Egypt and will venture on its areas of competence and responsibilities in this regard with the objective of supporting the freedom and independence of the press and guaranteeing that it performs its mission in the framework of the basic values of the society, preserving national unity, social peace, the democratic social system and the effectiveness of the press in guaranteeing the citizens' rights to enlightened knowledge of correct news and participating in the formation of public opinion on a basis of objectivity, truth, and concern for the higher interests of the society, in the manner stated in the constitution, the law and the provisions of this bill.

Article Three. This bill will guarantee the pursuit of freedom of expression of opinions and ideas by all people in the press in regard to everything connected to the affairs of the press, whatever their political or party affiliations or inclinations might be, in the framework of objectivity and constructive opinions.

### Part Two: The Supreme Press Council

#### Chapter One: General Provisions

Article Four. The Supreme Press Council will assume its areas of competence as stipulated in the constitution and the law in accordance with the provisions of this bill. To this end, it may outline a policy which will guarantee the protection of the principles of 23 July 1952 and 15 May 1971, deepen their significance among the people and realize their goals by presenting clear enlightened thought and correct news.



Article Five. The Supreme Press Council will deepen its bonds with the Consultative Assembly.

It will strive to attain the firmest of bonds between itself and press organizations and installations, the Journalists' Union, the General Press, Printing and Publishing Workers' Union and other press, cultural and intellectual organizations in the country.

Article Six. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will inform the members of the council of the issuance of the republican decree bearing on the composition of the council or any modification which may occur in this composition. The measures stipulated in the law will be followed regarding the selection or appointment of anyone taking the place of any council member who has left his position within 15 days of the date the position is vacated.

Article Seven. The Supreme Press Council will meet in the city of Cairo.

It may hold sessions elsewhere, by decree of the council or in accordance with summons by the president.

Article Eight. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will head council meetings. He may delegate one of the two deputy chairmen of the Supreme Press Council to take his place. In the event they are absent chairmanship of the session will go to the oldest present member of the Supreme Press Council. In all cases the chairman of the session will have the same powers as those stipulated in this bill for the chairman of the council in regard to management of the session.

Article Nine. The Supreme Press Council may, through its chairman and its competent agencies, in accordance with the provisions included in this bill, demand any data from any official specialized body concerning any matter which lies within the council's field of competence.

These bodies must help the council and its agencies by responding to its request in a manner enabling it properly to exercise its areas of competence, and the chairman of the council may present cases of noncooperation to the Consultative Assembly.

Article 10. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will present the council's annual reports to the president after he has approved them, accompanied by the Consultative Assembly's observations and recommendations on the conditions of the press and conditions of the nationwide press organizations and other press installations in the Arab Republic of Egypt from the financial, economic and media standpoints. These reports will contain statements on the subjects the press has dealt with, the opinions it has reviewed concerning general subjects, the occurrences or conduct which may have occurred that infringe on its freedom and independence, and violations to the provisions of the constitution, the law or this bill which may have occurred in its activities.

This report will contain data bearing on the activities of the council and its various committees and the views and recommendations necessary to support the independence and freedom of the press and its proper performance of its mission in serving society.

The chairman of the Supreme Press Council may also at any time present the president with reports on specific subjects of a general nature related to press affairs.

Article 11. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council may, whenever the public interest requires, on the basis of a decree of the Council Board Authority, summon the chairman of the board of directors of a nationwide press organization, some members of its board of directors, the editor in chief of a nationwide publication, a member of the board of directors of other press institutions, their editors in chief, or responsible editors in them to attend certain Supreme Press Council meetings, or meetings of its specialized committees, in order to provide the necessary data and clarifications on the issues being discussed.

Article 12. The minister concerned with media and cultural affairs may attend Supreme Press Council meetings and chairman of the Central Accounting Agency may attend these meetings on the basis of summons by the chairman of the Supreme Press Council.

## Chapter Two: Agencies of the Council

Article 13. The agencies of the council are:

1. The chairman of the council.
2. The council board committee.
3. The secretariat general.
4. Specific and special committees.

First: chairman of the council.

Article 14. The chairman of the council is the person who represents it, speaks in its name, maintains its order and dignity and the dignity of its members, and in general supervises the proper course of all the council's activities.

The chairman of the council will ensure that his activities are in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the law and this bill.

To this end he may seek the aid of the council's board committee, the Trustee Council or a committee of some other council, or any of the members he chooses.

Article 15. The chairman of the council may summon any committee to convene to discuss an important or urgent matter, and the council chairman will head the meetings of the committees he attends.

With attention to the relevant stipulations governed by special provisions, correspondence between any of the council's committees and the Consultative Assembly, the People's Assembly, the executive authorities or other bodies outside the council will take place through the council chairman or in accordance with the system he sets out in this regard.

Article 16. The council chairman will have the power to review invitations sent to the council to visit higher councils or organizations specializing in press



affairs in other countries, or press or media installations in those countries, and invitations to these bodies will be issued by him, with the purpose of strengthening bonds and exchanging experts between the council and press and media councils and organizations throughout the world.

Second: the board committee

Article 17. At the first session of its meeting after its formation, the Supreme Press Council will elect board committee by an absolute majority of the valid votes granted in the elections.

The authority committee may always be re-elected one or more times.

Nominations for assuming membership in the board will be submitted in writing to the chairman of the council in the period he specifies at least 24 hours in advance of that meeting.

At the beginning of the session, the council chairman will announce the victory of the nominees by acclamation, if no more than the requisite number of people have come forward for nomination in the period specified.

If the number of nominees is greater than the requisite number, they will be elected by number of votes by secret ballot at an open session.

The council chairman will announce the results of the elections before conclusion of the session and will inform the president, the Consultative Assembly, the People's Assembly and the prime minister of them.

Article 18. The tenure of the council board committee will end with the end of the term of the Consultative Assembly during whose term it was elected or with the conclusion of 4 years following issuance of the republican decree forming the Supreme Press Council, whichever comes first.

Article 19. If the position of the council chairman is vacant, the more senior deputy, then the oldest member, will assume the tasks of the chairmanship in a temporary capacity until the Consultative Assembly elects a new council chairman.

If the position of a member of the board committee is vacated, someone will be elected to take his place until the end of his term.

Article 20. The council's board will at the start of every Christian year set out a plan of activity for the council and its members in a manner guaranteeing the organized course of its activities.

It may, in particular, do the following:

1. Cooperate in the pursuit of the activity of the council and its committees. In this it will be assisted by council members it chooses.
2. Cooperate with the council's various committees, set forth rules governing the administration of its activities, and coordinate the various aspects of its activity in accordance with the provisions of this bill.

3. Cooperate in organizing media, press, technical, legal, administrative and financial affairs in accordance with the general organizational rules the council sets forth, while observing the provisions of this bill.

Article 21. The council board may assign a committee to study a specific issue and present it along with a report, as a result of its study and recommendations regarding that, and the board may decide to present this report to the council.

Article 22. The Supreme Press Council board will set forth the agenda of its sessions in accordance with the stipulated plan of activity, while observing the priority in which the issues bearing on press, newspaper or journalists' affairs of a general nature are listed.

The secretary general of the council will prepare the draft agenda in accordance with the council chairman's directives.

The chairman will announce the agenda and convey it in writing to council members at least 24 hours before the date of the meeting, except in cases of urgency.

Article 23. The council board will take charge of the affairs of delegations it sends to other countries and attention will be given as far as possible to have these delegations include the various sections, classes and tendencies represented in the council.

The council board will choose chairmen for these delegations unless the chairman or one of the deputy chairmen of the council is included among their members, in which case he will have the chairmanship.

Article 24. The council board will set forth the general organizational rules related to honorariums and fees for attending sessions and the facilities the council will provide for its members to enable them to perform their responsibilities.

Article 25. The council chairman will summon the board committee to periodic meetings each month and can summon them to exceptional meetings.

The board committee will also be summoned to an exceptional meeting if that is requested of the council chairman in writing by three of its members. It will be a condition of acceptance of this request that the issues which it is proposed will be reviewed at this exceptional meeting be specified.

Article 26. The board will meet at the time its chairman specifies to review notices submitted on the issuance of new newspapers within 2 weeks of the date these notices are presented in writing to the council.

Third: Secretariat general of the council and its employees' bylaws.

Article 27. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council is the person who will in general supervise the secretariat general of the council and its administrative, financial, legal and technical affairs.

He may delegate some of his powers to the secretary general or to one or both deputy chairmen.

Article 28. The council's secretariat general will be made up of the secretary general, the assistant secretary general and the legal, technical, administrative, and financial secretariats, departments and sections which lie within the organizational structure of the council. A decree will be issued by the council board specifying this. Positions in the organizational structure will be considered ones with influence on public opinion.

The council secretariat general will take charge of performing all the legal, technical, administrative and financial activities necessary to assist the council and all its agencies in engaging in its responsibilities, in accordance with the provisions of this bill, the general organizational rules issued concerning it by decree of the council board, and the orders the council chairman issues.

Article 29. The secretary general will attend council meetings and board committee meetings and will supervise all the departments and sections of the council secretariat general and all the people working in them.

The secretary general of the council will be responsible to the council chairman for the proper course of activity within the secretariat general, and the assistant secretary general will assist him in performance of his responsibilities and will take his place during his absence. The secretary general will have the powers stipulated for deputy ministers in the laws and bills, in terms of the council's financial and administrative affairs, and he may delegate some of his powers to the assistant secretary general or other senior employees of the council's secretariat general.

Article 30. It is a condition that anyone elected secretary or assistant secretary general devote himself full time to this job, and the Supreme Press Council will spell out the areas of competence of both jobs.

Article 31. It is a condition that anyone occupying any position lying within the organizational structure of the secretariat general of the Supreme Press Council not have been prohibited from occupying a position of influence on public opinion, in accordance with the provisions of the laws regulating that.

Article 32. The council, in accordance with a recommendation by its board, will set forth a bill to organize the affairs of people working in the secretariat general of the council.

The provisions applying to people working in the Consultative Assembly will apply to employees where no specific stipulation is included in this bill.

Article 33. The council board will issue the executive resolutions and general organizational rules bearing on the bill on people working in the council, with attention to the provisions stipulated in this bill. Interpretations of the provisions of this bill approved by the council, in accordance with submissions made by its committee board, following study by the Press Affairs Committee report, will be considered supplementary and complementary to the provisions of the bill on people working in the council.

Article 34. The bills bearing on people working in the council will be amended in accordance with recommendations by the board chairman or the board committee. The

recommendations will be submitted in the form of articles and will be accompanied by explanatory memorandums. The council will submit these recommendations to a joint committee of the Committee of Press and Journalists' Affairs and the Financial, Administrative and Economic Affairs Committee for study and preparation of a report on them to the council.

The council decree approving the bill on the people working in it and amendments to the bill will be issued following discussion of the report on the decree by the competent committee, by agreement of the majority of the council members.

Article 35. The secretary general will supervise the composition of the minutes of the council and board committee sessions, and the minutes of these meetings will upon review by the council board include subjects submitted to it in confidence. The council may permit other persons to compose these minutes. In all cases, these minutes will be signed by the council chairman and the secretary general and will be kept in a special ledger.

Article 36. The secretary general of the council must present a monthly report to the council chairman on the accomplishments that have taken place regarding the resolutions the council has adopted.

Fourth: Specific and special committees.

Article 37. The council will form a number of specific permanent committees, in accordance with the requirements of the conduct of its powers and duties as stated in the law and this bill. Among these will be:

1. The Press and Journalists' Affairs Committee
2. The Financial, Administrative and Economic Affairs Committee.
3. The Trustee Committee.

Article 38. The council, by its own decree, will spell out the manner in which these committees are to be formed and the manner in which their board committees are to be formed, in which work is to proceed in them and in which their activity is to be supervised. It will spell out the areas of competence of each and the minimum and maximum number of members in them.

Article 39. The council may, on recommendation by its board, form a special committee or committees for a specific mission or specific purposes. These committees will be terminated when they have finished preparing their reports and presenting the reports to the council and discussion of them has ended. It is also permissible, by decree of the chairman of the council, to submit specific issues to a joint committee made up of two or more council committees or their board committees to study and prepare reports on these issues for submission to the council's board committee or to the council.

The provisions bearing on specific committees will apply to these special and joint committees, with attention to the special provisions contained in the council chairman's decree forming them.

Article 40. These committees' reports will be presented to the Supreme Council so that it may take the measures it considers fit in regard to them.

Article 41. A branch committee may form a working group from among its members to study a specific issue which lies within its areas of competence, provided that it present the conclusions of its study to the committee.

Article 42. With the exception of the council chairman and the two deputy chairmen, it is not permissible to combine membership in more than two of the basic specific committees.

Article 43. Each of the specific committees will, within the scope of its area of competence, assume charge of following up on the articles, opinions, items of research or recommendations concerning press affairs involving the press and the media and lying within the area of competence of the committee, as well as the resolutions, recommendations and discussions conducted in this regard in the People's Assembly, the Consultative Assembly, the local committees or other organization councils, councils of legal public persons, or scientific and cultural societies concerned with opinions, ideas and the press.

The relevant committee will prepare a report for the council chairman regarding its study and the opinions it holds concerning those research items, articles, opinions and recommendations.

Article 44. The chairmen of the boards of nationwide press organizations may request the council chairman to seek the opinion of the relevant specific committees regarding matters related to these organizations' draft investment plans, development plans for their media, technical, administrative, financial or economic affairs, or any draft bill or organizational decree related to it.

Article 45. The council chairman may summon the relevant committee to a meeting in any of the abovementioned circumstances whenever he considers there is cause to do so, and the committee will provide the council chairman with a report of the proceedings of its meeting which it will devote to this purpose.

Article 46. Each committee may request the council chairman to meet with a relevant government member, with the chairman of the board of directors of a nationwide press organization, or with the relevant chief of any other public body to listen to the requisite explanations, information and data bearing on the subjects into which it has undertaken research or which lies within its field of specialization.

The committee will inform the council chairman of the proceedings in the meetings it holds, and the council chairman may at any time assign the committee to prepare a report on its proceedings for presentation to the council.

Article 47. The committee board will set out its agenda in accordance with the recommendation of its chairman, the committee will meet by his summons, and, in setting appointments for convening the committees, attention will be given to keep them from conflicting with the appointments for council sessions, except in urgent cases which make this mandatory, following the council chairman's agreement.

Article 48. Except for the stipulations made by the Supreme Press Council, the stipulated regulations regarding council meetings and decrees included in this bill will apply to the validity of committee meetings and decrees.



Article 49. Except for meetings of the Trustee Committee and the Branch Investigating Committee, each member of the council may by agreement of the committee chairman attend committee sessions, even if he is not a member of that committee, on condition that the subject not be related to him personally and that he not have a special personal interest in it.

Article 50. The minutes of the committees' sessions will be composed and the names of the people attending each session, the people absent, a summary of the discussions and the texts of the decrees adopted by the committee will be noted down in them. These minutes will be signed by the chairman and secretary of the committee.

A copy of these minutes will be deposited with the council chairman and the secretary general. These minutes may be printed at any time and published in the manner stipulated in the decree, by decree of the council board, in accordance with its chairman's recommendation.

### Chapter Three: Sessions and Decrees of the Council

Article 61. The meetings of the Supreme Press Council will be valid only if a majority of its members is in attendance.

The council's decrees will be issued by approval by an absolute majority of the persons in attendance. If the vote is tied on a subject presented to the council, the side voting with the chairman will have preference.

Article 62. Within 15 days following the issuance of a decree forming it, hold a procedural session under the chairmanship of the council chairman, who will be assisted in the session's procedures by the youngest member and the oldest member, aside from the people nominated to membership in the board committee.

This inaugural session will be devoted to the giving of oaths and the election of candidates.

Article 63. At the inaugural session, the council members will give the following oath:

"I swear by almighty God to look after the interests of the nation, to perform the obligations of my membership in the council truthfully and sincerely, and to protect the freedom and independence of the press in its exercise of its powers and its mission in the context of the basic values of society and in accordance with the constitution, the law and the provisions of the bylaws of the Supreme Press Council."

Giving the oath will commence with the oldest and youngest members who will be assisting the council chairman.

Article 64. The Supreme Press Council's sessions will not be open unless the council decrees otherwise by a majority of members, in accordance with a recommendation by its chairman or at least 10 of its members. The council decree opening the sessions will be issued following a discussion in which two people in favor of and two opposed to holding them open will take part.

Representatives of the press and the other media and other people permitted to attend in accordance with the bylaws set out by the council chairman by his decree may attend the open sessions of the council.

Article 65. The council, in accordance with a decree by its chairman, may permit people who are not council members to attend its meetings when it deems that appropriate.

Article 66. The council chairman will organize procedures bearing on the followup of the publication and broadcast of the proceedings of the open sessions of the council and its committees through the various media in order to guarantee that the task of the representatives of these media in publishing or broadcasting the discussions which take place is facilitated.

The council chairman or whoever he delegates to do so will take charge of announcing the council's decisions and conveying them to the representatives of the press and the various media.

Article 67. No one may speak at council meetings until he requests the floor and the chairman gives it to him.

Nonetheless, it is not permissible to keep someone who requests the floor from having it, except for a reason justified by this bill.

The floor may not be granted for a subject submitted to a council committee for investigation except if that is to accelerate the committee's completion of its report or to request clarification on the accomplishments of the committee in this regard.

Article 68. Discussion will not be permitted on any subject not listed in the agenda except in accordance with a written request with cause submitted to the council chairman by at least 10 of its members 24 hours prior to the meeting, following the council's approval of that. The council will issue its decision in this regard without debate.

Article 69. If the council approves the discussion of a subject which is not included in its agenda, discussion will take place on it after a review of the agenda has taken place, unless the council agrees by a majority of its members to discuss it immediately.

Article 70. With attention to the provisions of a special stipulation on priority in the floor, the chairman, in giving the floor, will adhere to the order of the council members' requests for the floor, and the chairman must observe alternate turns for proponents and opponents of the issues presented for discussion on the floor.

Article 71. The council will specify a particular time to finish discussing general issues of an important character which by virtue of their nature need to be disposed of rapidly, especially media issues related to freedom and independence of the press, draft budgets, final accounts, bills and the like.



In these cases, the council will specify a maximum period which the members to which it gives the floor will observe, on the basis of a recommendation by the chairman or chairman of the competent committee or on the basis of a written request presented to the council chairman by at least 10 of its members.

Article 72. The chairman may direct the speaker's attention and warn him at any moment to observe the provisions of this bill and preserve order on the floor. If the member does not comply the chairman may direct a warning to him not to be out of order.

The chairman may order that any statement issued in violation of the provisions of this law be stricken from the minutes of the session.

In the event the speaker protests against this, the chairman will submit the matter to the council, which will issue its decision in this regard without debate.

Article 73. The chairman will recommend to the council that the discussion be closed if he considers that sufficient discussion of the issue has taken place or on the basis of a written request from at least five members that discussion of the subject be closed. Permission will be granted to discuss the closure of the discussion only to one person objecting to that and one person supporting it.

Article 74. Votes will be taken on a subject submitted as soon as the chairman announces the council's decision to close the discussion on it.

Article 75. The vote will be taken by roll call in the following cases:

First, as a condition for issuance of the council's decision on a subject presented by special majority.

Second, upon request by the council chairman or 10 members that the vote be taken by roll call.

Third, if the results are not clear, when the vote is taken by standing or staying seated. During the roll call, the member's vote will be taken by his stating "agreed" or "not agreed," without comment.

Article 76. The member may not abstain from voting on any subject submitted to his vote unless he presents the reasons for his abstention to the council after the vote has been taken on the subject and before the council chairman announces the results.

Article 77. People abstaining from voting will not be considered to be in agreement with the subject or in opposition to it.

If the number of people casting votes is less than the majority necessary for the council to issue its decision on the subject, it will be necessary to postpone the voting on it to another session. This session may be scheduled as soon as half an hour after the convening of the first session.

The issue submitted will be considered rejected if the necessary majority does not agree to it at the session to which voting on it was postponed.

Article 78. The chairman will announce the council's decree in accordance with the votes. Comment may not be made on it by anyone after the decree is announced, nor may the proceedings of the session be publicized by anyone present at these sessions except in open session of the council.

Article 79. The minutes of the council sessions will be composed and recorded and the secretariat will, at the end of each session, within 3 days of the date on which it is held, prepare the minutes on the meeting of this session and the draft of the recorded minutes in accordance with the rules and procedures issued by decree of the council chairman, with attention to the provisions of this bill. These minutes will set down in detail all the proceedings of the session, the subjects raised during it, the discussions which took place on them, the decrees issued, and the names of the members who cast votes on every recommendation on which a vote was taken by roll call, and the votes of each.

Article 80. The council will approve the draft minutes of its session at the following session, after the secretariat general of the council has drawn up these minutes and distributed them to members along with the agenda of the session in which the approval was presented.

Article 81. Each member of the council in attendance at the session whose draft minutes are submitted for ratification may request of the council chairman in writing that the corrections he deems appropriate be made to this draft before the convening of the session. The chairman will present the recommended corrections to the council to review approval of them. The chairman may permit the member requesting the corrections to present his view regarding them, and, if the council approves the requested corrections, they will be set down in the draft minutes of the session and the draft session minutes presented for correction will be corrected in accordance with that. No request will be accepted for the correction of minutes which the council has approved. The minutes the council has approved will be signed by the council chairman and the secretary general and will be kept in serial form in a special ledger in the council, and a copy of them will be sent to the board committee of the Consultative Assembly to read and keep in the assembly records.

### Part Three: Journalists' Rights and Duties

Article 82. Journalists may not be subjected to any pressure from any authority, nor may they be compelled to disclose the sources of their information, even in the context of a criminal investigation.

Article 83. One may hold journalists to account for their actions only in the framework of their infringement of their national duties or the traditions of the profession, in the manner stated by law, in this bill and in the provisions of the Code of Press Honor.

Article 84. One may not hold journalists to account for an opinion they express or for correct information which they publish.

Article 85. Anyone opposing journalists because of their exercise of their job will be considered to be in infringement of their security as long as that is in the framework of the constitution, the law and the provisions of this bill.

Article 86. The following will in particular be considered to be in infringement of journalists' security:

1. Preventing journalists from writing and publishing the data, information or news they obtain or the investigations, comments or opinions they write without just cause, or failing to mention their name in accordance with the traditions that are observed, without infringing upon the powers the editor in chief has to avoid publishing the news, comments or opinions he sees fit not to print.
2. Transferring journalists without justification from a nationwide press organization or from their position or job in that or in the newspaper institution they belong to to a lower job or position or one which is inferior in moral or material terms.
3. Directly or indirectly depriving journalists of any cash or material benefit if they obtain it by virtue of the law or the bills regulating the affairs of people working in the press.
4. Threatening or defrauding journalists by any method in order to make them publish or write subjects in conflict with their journalistic conscience and professional honor or principles of publishing and investigation or for personal interests or purposes of a specific body, person or persons.
5. Tempting or enticing journalists by offering them a cash or material benefit, service or gain or offering it to others linked to them by bonds of blood or marriage up to that of fourth cousin in exchange for employing them or exploiting their pen to write or publish material conflicting with their journalistic conscience and professional honor.

Article 87. Every journalist will have the right to complain and present grievances to the chairman of the Supreme Press Council regarding any act, conduct or decision which has the effect of threatening his journalistic security in violation of the provisions of the law or this bill. For this complaint or grievance to be accepted, the journalist must have previously informed the organization in which he works of his complaint or grievance.

The Supreme Press Council and the body concerned with investigating and examining these complaints and notifications will follow the measures stipulated in this bill.

Article 88. Journalists will have the right to attend the sessions and meetings at various levels, as long as they are not closed.

Article 89. Journalists will have the right to read all documents whose publication is not prohibited and they will also have the right to receive an answer to the information, news and statistics they ask for if that is all related to a public matter.

Article 90. The foundation of the freedom of journalists is commitment to the basic values of society and provision of a free climate for its growth, and it may not be adopted as an instrument for perverting or infringing upon these values.

Article 91. All people engaged in journalistic activity will be committed to observe the principles of honor, truthfulness, manners and traditions of the journalistic profession in their professional conduct.

Article 92. Newspapers or journalists will be prohibited from publishing or broadcasting material involving any of the following matters:

1. Propagating principles or opinions which contain a rejection of divine law or conflict with its provisions.
2. Inclining to or propagating liberation from religious values or loyalty to the nation.
3. Provoking young people and youths to social or moral deviation.
4. False or tendentious news, data, statistics or rumors or provocative propaganda infringing the country's national interests.
5. News, data or statistics infringing upon higher military secrets.

Article 93. Without prejudice to the right of journalists to comment and express opinions from the general standpoint, official data and communications issued by competent public authorities on any public matter which is to be published or is of interest to public opinion must be published, and data issued by the office of the public prosecutor and the texts of verdicts or decrees the competent judicial authorities issue on matters and cases which press publication has dealt with must be published during the investigation or trial, along with an adequate summary of the causes on which it was based, if a verdict of suspension or innocence is reached.

It is also necessary to adhere to a refusal to give prominence to the publication of news of a crime and the names and pictures of accused persons or convicted persons in a manner glorifying the crime or the criminals. The names and pictures of accused or convicted juveniles may not be published, in order to enable them to repent and regain respect for the order of society.

Article 94. The publication and writing of advertisements will be subject to the same rules which govern the editorial material published in newspapers without prejudice to the intrinsic and commercial nature of the advertising copy. The responsible editor will bear responsibility for all the advertising, informational or other material published in the paper.

Article 95. A complete, conspicuous distinction must be drawn between editorial and advertising materials. It is forbidden to publish any advertisement whose materials appear to contradict the values, bases and principles of society or the mission and goals of the press, entail the publication of fabulous material, deception, persuasiveness or temptation in order to exploit the needs of citizens, in particular juveniles and women, or are in any way in violation of public order or morality.

Article 96. The editor in charge of publishing advertisements presented to him by a foreign or private body or by individuals must confirm that these advertisements

are conforming to national policies and do not conflict with the stipulated principles on press publication in accordance with the foregoing provisions. The fees for these advertisements must not entail direct or indirect aid from a foreign country or body or a private body or person, and journalists may not acquire any sum of money or benefits of any character directly or indirectly for reviewing the writing or publication of this advertising.

Article 97. The Supreme Press Council will set forth the regulations organizing the direct or indirect acceptance by papers of special contributions, aid and benefits from any body, and it will specify the prices for space for government or public sector advertisement.

Article 98. Journalists are entirely responsible, along with the editor in chief, for respecting regulations directly governing press activity, in particular the rules of the Code of Press Honor and the basic principles of publication set forth in the previous articles.

Article 99. Without infringement of the provisions of Article 52 of the Press Powers Law, no journalists in a nationwide press organization or Egyptian press organization may work in any non-Egyptian newspaper, press agency or medium within or outside the republic or engage in any continuous or sporadic activity in them for or without compensation until he has obtained permission to do so from the Supreme Press Council in accordance with the procedures stipulated in this bill.

Article 100. Permission may not be granted if that conflicts with the national interest of the country, independence and freedom of the press or the proper course of activity in press organizations or without the agreement of the Egyptian press organization or institution.

Article 101. Journalists' request for permission will be submitted in writing to the chairman of the board of directors of the nationwide press organization, the person responsible for the Egyptian press installation or the Supreme Press Council, according to the case, so that he may express his opinion on it. The requests will show the name, surname, press organization or installation in which they work, their position in it, and the salary they receive from it, and it will specify the foreign media installation in which they are requesting permission to work, the nature of this work, its duration, the pay and benefits they will receive and the justifications they see fit for issuance of this permit. The requests must be accompanied by supporting documentation.

Article 102. The chairman of the board of directors of the nationwide press organization will submit the requests to the board of directors of the organization, and the person in charge of editorial work in other press installations will submit the requests to the person who assumes the responsibility for managing it so that he may express an opinion on them.

The requests will be presented together with the opinion of the body referred to in the previous paragraph to the chairman of the Supreme Press Council so that he may adopt the necessary measure regarding it.



Article 103. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will submit the requests for permission referred to in the previous article, and will submit the request coming to him directly, together with their attachments, to the Press and Journalists' Affairs Committee of the council to study them and prepare a report on them.

If the committee refuses a request, its refusal must be with cause and must be presented to the council board at the session directly following. In all cases, everything related to the permission will be presented to the Supreme Press Council so that it may adopt its final decision regarding it.

Article 104. The permit giving permission to work must be issued on the form prepared for this by decree of the chairman of the Supreme Press Council. This permission must include the specification of the body, duration and type of work, the value of the compensation the person receiving the permit is to obtain and other data that must be specified.

Article 105. Anyone to whom permission is granted in accordance with the above provisions must request its renewal at least 30 days before its term expires. The procedures bearing on the initial request will be followed in reviewing renewal requests.

Article 106. Without prejudice to the criminal penalties stipulated in the Press Powers Law, a Supreme Press Council chairman infringing on any of the duties stated in the law or in this bill will be subjected to investigation by the competent committee and a copy of the decree subjecting him to investigation will be conveyed to the Journalists' Union.

Article 107. The investigating committee stipulated in Article 46 of the law will consist of two members of the Supreme Press Council who are involved in the law and a journalist who is a council member to be selected by its chairman, when the submission to investigation is made. Chairmanship of the committee will go to the older of the two members of the legal profession.

Article 108. The chairman of the investigating committee must notify the journalist in writing of the occurrence of a violation and stipulate the date of the investigating session.

Article 109. The committee will conduct the investigation into the member handed over to it in person, and a lawyer or person delegated by the Council of the Journalists' Union or the branch union council may attend with him, according to his choice.

Article 110. If the person into whom the investigation is to take place does not appear at the specified time for the investigation and has no valid excuse, the committee will conduct the investigation in his absence.

Article 111. The committee must complete its investigation within a maximum of 30 days of the date on which the investigation began. If the investigation is not finished by the time the period elapses, the subject must be presented to the Supreme Press Council to determine what it sees fit regarding it.

Article 112. The committee will inform the council chairman of the investigations in full, in the company of a thorough memorandum containing its opinion on the incident subject to investigation.

**Part Five: The Grant of Permission to Issue New Newspapers and Lapses of Permission**

Article 119. Notice to issue any newspaper will be conveyed to the Supreme Press Council with a notarization of the signature of the legal representative on it. This notice must be written out on the form set out by the Supreme Press Council.

Article 120. The secretariat of the Supreme Press Council will keep a ledger in which the date and hour of receipt of the notice are noted down. The data stipulated in Article 14 of the law will also be noted down in it, along with the changes which occur and the date of notification of the occurrence of the changes.

Article 121. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will present notification within the 3 days following his receipt of it to the council board so that he may investigate it and express an opinion regarding it. The council board may hand it over to the Press and Journalists' Affairs Committee so that it may express its view on the extent to which the legal conditions have been met by this notice. The competent committee may demand from any competent public body the data it considers appropriate regarding the notice, the persons submitting it and the people concerned with it, and the committee will present a report on its opinion to the chairman of the Supreme Council within a maximum of 20 days of the date on which the request is handed over to it.

Article 122. The opinion of the council board or the opinion of the committee to which the request is handed over, according to the case, will be presented to the Supreme Press Council so that it may issue its decree granting or refusing to grant the permit. In either case, the decree will be issued by the agreement of the majority of the council members present, and if it is a decree of refusal it must be with cause.

Article 123. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will inform the persons concerned of the decisions the council makes and the reasons on which it bases its decision in by return registered letter within 48 hours of the issuance of the decision and the secretariat general will commit itself to noting down the decision in the record prepared for that the day following its issuance at latest.

Article 124. Notices on the issuance of papers not owned by political parties or public legal personalities such as unions and federations will not be accepted in any of the following cases:

1. If they belong to private persons and have not assumed the form of a cooperative society or corporation in accordance with the founding agreement and the organization model issued by the Supreme Press Council in accordance with the presentation made by its board.
2. If the ownership of the capital of the company or society is not restricted to Egyptians according to the par shares.



3. If the paid up capital deposited in full in an Egyptian bank specified by the Supreme Press Council is less than the following amounts:

- A. 250,000 pounds (if the paper is a daily).
- B. 100,000 pounds (if the paper is a weekly).
- C. 50,000 pounds (if the paper is monthly or issued at longer intervals).
- D. If the property or stockholder, along with that of the members of his family, consisting of his wife and minor children, exceeds 500 Egyptian pounds.

Article 125. The Supreme Press Council may grant exceptions from some or all of the conditions stipulated in the preceding article in cases which it considers will enhance support and stimulation for the Egyptian press or support for its freedom and independence, in accordance with a review by the council board.

Article 126. Notices on the issuance of papers which do not present material on the forms prepared for this purpose, do not contain the essential information required by law for notification or the documentation proving any of the data, or whose owners do not present other data or documentation necessary for review and discussion of the notification within the period stipulated for them in writing in accordance with a return registered letter, will not be accepted.

Article 127. A decree rejecting the notice will be issued by the Supreme Press Council, the chairman of the Supreme Press Council will notify the people concerned by return registered letter that the notice has not been accepted, and notices which are not accepted will be considered as if they never existed.

Article 128. The period of 3 months referred to in Article 16 of the Press Powers Law will start on the day following receipt by the persons concerned of the notice of grant of permit.

Article 129. The issuance of a paper will be considered irregular in accordance with Article 16 of Law 148 for 1980 on the press powers if one of the two following matters occurs, except with an acceptable excuse:

- 1. The failure to issue half the issues that are essentially supposed to be issued in a 6-month period.
- 2. If the period in which it does not appear during a 6-month period is longer than that of its continuous issuance.

By issuance is meant offering the newspaper for distribution in the prescribed manner and depositing the requisite copies with the bodies stipulated by law, in addition to depositing a copy for the Supreme Press Council.

Article 130. If the legal personality which owns the paper is terminated for any reason whatever, the permit will automatically lapse.

## Part Six: Nationwide Papers

### Chapter One: General Provisions

Article 131. With attention to the contents of Article 22 of the Press Powers Law, national press organizations will be established by decree of the Consultative

Assembly after the opinion of the Supreme Press Council has been taken. This decree will be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 132. The decree establishing a national press organization will specify its name, its headquarters, the purposes for which it was established, the papers it issues, and the capital allocated to it. The decree will also include the selection of the president and members of the temporary board of directors, which will adopt the procedures and carry out the activities necessary for establishment of the new organization and its papers.

The headquarters of the organization may be in Cairo or a governorate capital.

Article 133. The Supreme Press Council will be in charge of setting out the special statute and temporary bylaws of the press organization, in the framework of the stipulation the Consultative Assembly made in the decree establishing the organizations in accordance with the recommendations of the temporary board of directors of the organization, while observing the provisions stipulated in this bill.

The press organization's statute and temporary bylaws will remain in effect until the competent authorities have set forth their statute and bylaws, following completion of the procedures for establishing the organization.

Article 134. The nationwide press organization will enjoy an independent legal personality and may embark upon all acts and activities necessary to achieve its objectives as soon as the decree bearing on its establishment is issued.

Article 135. With attention to the relevant contents of a particular stipulation in this bill, nationwide press organizations may have a connection with other nationwide press organizations and other press and media installations and news agencies which exercise activities similar to theirs or may help them achieve their objectives inside or outside the country. They may also take part in any manner with these bodies, buy them or be merged into them.

Article 136. The nationwide press organization's chairman of the board will represent it before the judiciary or in confrontations with others.

Article 137. The role the nationwide press organizations play, the equipment, machinery and accessories devoted to printing or distributing them, the nationwide printing, advertising and distribution organizations and installations connected to them, and, in general, all the installations attached to, complementing or supplementing their activities, will be considered part of their attachments.

Article 138. The fiscal year of the nationwide press organizations and the companies and installations belonging to them will begin with the fiscal year of the Supreme Press Council and end when that ends.

Article 139. The nationwide press organizations, the papers they issue and all the installations complementing and supplementing their activity will be considered a single unit when their draft budgets, plans, final accounts and profit and loss accounts are set out, and attention will be given to setting aside a special section for each in various chapters of these budgets, plans and accounts.

Article 140. It is a condition for occupying any position in the general assemblies, boards of directors or editorial boards of nationwide press organizations or papers they issue, or engaging in any function or activity in any of them or in the installations subsidiary to or complementing or supplementing them, that there be no legal obstacle to having the candidate or person occupying the position, job or activity assume these, on grounds that they are positions, functions and activities which are of influence in guiding public opinion.

The competent authorities must ascertain that such obstacles do not exist before issuing a decree or acting. Any decree, measure or action made in violation of the provisions of the first paragraph will become void.

Article 141. Nationwide press organizations will be considered tantamount to public legal personalities as regards cases involving criminal responsibility on the part of the chairman and members of its general assembly, members of its boards of directors, and the chairman and members of the editorial boards of the nationwide papers and the companies belonging to these organizations, and also as regards any people working in them or in companies and installations subsidiary to or complementing or supplementing their activity.

Article 142. The Consultative Assembly will specify the areas of activity of the commercial agencies the nationwide press organizations establish, and it must be informed of the companies and commercial agencies which these organizations establish.

Article 143. If it is apparent from the Central Accounting Agency report that there are financial discrepancies within the organization, the matter will be presented to the Consultative Assembly, accompanied by the finding of the organization's general assembly and that of the Supreme Press Council.

## Chapter Two: Formation of the General Assemblies, Boards of Directors and Editorial Boards

First, elected members.

Article 144. A higher committee will be formed to supervise the elections of the members of the general assemblies and boards of directors of the nationwide press organizations which will consist of the chairman of the Consultative Assembly, the two council deputy chairmen, and two members from the legal profession whom the General Committee of the Consultative Assembly chooses from among its members.

This committee may, in particular, determine to open the rolls for election nominations in any organization and may have the power to discuss all contestations presented regarding these elections.

Article 145. The board committee of the Consultative Assembly will form committees from its members to hold elections within each organization.

Article 146. Elections will take place as follows:

Declaration of the opening of rolls for nomination.

Receipt of nomination applications in the 2 days following declaration of the opening of the nomination rolls.

Investigation by the branch committee as to whether candidates meet the conditions which must be met and declaration of the names of candidates in the 2 days following the closure of the nomination rolls. The committee will have the right to exclude names which do not meet all the stipulated conditions.

The names of persons whose nomination is accepted will remain posted in a visible place for a period of 1 week during which contestations presented by interested parties will be accepted.

Names will be reannounced following discussion of the contestations, provided that that be at least 3 days prior to the holding of elections.

The elections will be held on the stipulated date starting at 0900 hours in the morning, and ending at 1700 hours in the evening. The balloting will be on the form provided, which will bear the seal of the Supreme Press Council.

The branch committee concerned will be in charge of holding the elections. It will also be in charge of counting the votes and announcing the results of the selection of the people who obtained a majority and the proportion of the number of valid votes cast. The committee may in this regard seek the assistance of people working in bodies different from those within which the elections are held.

Article 147. Contestations related to election results will be presented to the higher committee, which will take charge of investigating them within a maximum of 1 week. In either case its decision will be final.

Second, chosen members.

Article 148. The General Committee of the Consultative Assembly will nominate the members chosen for membership in the Supreme Press Council in a single list, and it will nominate all candidates at all levels and formations to every press organization separately in a single list as well. These nominations will be presented to the Consultative Assembly in separate lists.

Article 149. The Consultative Assembly will conduct the balloting on each list separately without debate. If the list wins a majority of the votes of the people present, it will be considered definitively chosen; if it does not win such a majority the General Committee of the Consultative Assembly will prepare another list of all its candidates for presentation to the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly will carry out the process of voting on it in the same fashion until it wins a majority.

Article 150. The chairman of the Consultative Assembly will convey the results of the assembly's balloting to president and a copy of this balloting will be deposited with the Supreme Press Council.



### Chapter Three: Meetings of the General Assembly and Boards of Directors and Their Areas of Competence

First, general assemblies.

Article 151. The chairman of the board of directors of the press organization will chair its general assembly.

Article 152. The necessary measures will be taken to elect and choose general assembly members within the 60 days preceding the termination of their membership term.

Article 153. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council may hand a specific matter over to the general assembly to take its opinion on it.

Article 154. Attending the meetings of press organization general assemblies will be the members of their boards of directors, except for members on whom a withdrawal of confidence has been presented. Also attending assembly meetings will be a representative of the Supreme Press Council, to be chosen by the council chairman, a representative of the Central Accounting Agency, to be chosen by the agency, and the organizations' accountant and legal advisor. None of them will have a counted vote in the general assembly proceedings but they will be permitted to speak whenever they so request on matters related to the field of specialization of the organization's board of directors, the Supreme Press Council or the Central Accounting Agency, according to the case.

Article 155. The organization's general assembly will meet at least twice a year.

The general assembly meeting will be held in the press organization's headquarters in accordance with a written summons from the chairman of the assembly, containing the agenda which the board of directors has set out.

Article 156. Nationwide press organization general assemblies will meet with a majority of its members in attendance.

The general assembly's decrees will be issued by an absolute majority of the people in attendance. In case of a tie vote, preference will go to the side of the chairman.

Meetings held, as well as decrees issued, in violation of the provisions of any of the two preceding paragraphs, will be void.

Article 157. The minutes of general assembly meetings will be written down and entered in a special ledger signed by the assembly chairman and secretary. The assembly chairman will convey its decrees to the chairman of the Supreme Press Council, and will provide him with a copy of the minutes of its meetings.

Second, boards of directors.

Article 158. Boards of directors of nationwide press organizations are the authorities dominating their affairs, disposing of their matters, and carrying out the activities and actions which they undertake. They may adopt the decisions necessary to achieve the organization's goals and purposes, in particular the following:

1. Setting out general regulations common to all components of the organization.
2. Engaging in all activities necessary to manage the funds of the organization and determine various aspects for investing it.
3. Setting forth the drafts of resolutions and bills related to the organization's administrative, financial, administrative and technical affairs.
4. Setting forth bills bearing on the journalists, administrators, and workers working in it and the rules bearing on their appointment, promotion, discipline, wages, bonuses, incentives, and raises, the material services provided for them and in general everything connected to the organization of their affairs.
5. Arranging the revenues necessary for financing the organization's investment projects and setting out the necessary policies on investing their funds.
6. Preparing a draft estimated budget for the organization, its draft final accounts and its draft profit and loss account.
7. Reviewing the issues the chairman of the board of directors sees fit to present to the board.

Article 159. The boards of directors of nationwide press organizations will meet at least once a month by summons of the chairman of the board or in accordance with a written request to the chairman from at least one-third their members, specifying the issues it is desired to review and discuss in the board meeting.

The board of the Supreme Press Council may decide to summon the board of directors of any nationwide press organization to meet, in accordance with a presentation made by the board chairman, whenever it sees a need for that, in order to review specific issues lying within the council's area of specialization.

The chairman of the Supreme Press Council may include an issue which lies within the council's area of competence in the agenda of the boards of directors of nationwide press organizations.

Article 160. Meetings of the boards of directors of nationwide press organizations will be valid only if an absolute majority of their members is present. The board's decrees will be issued by a majority of the votes of the persons present. In the event of a tie vote preference will go to the side the chairman is on.

Article 161. The chairman of the board of directors may summon anyone to whose information or expertise he may see fit to resort to attend the board's sessions, but he will not have a counted vote in the proceedings.

The minutes of the board of director's meetings will be recorded and entered in a special ledger which will be signed by the chairman of the board of directors and a person the board chooses from its members to supervise the secretaryship of the board.



Article 162. The chairman of the board of directors will convey the board's decrees to the chairman of the Supreme Press Council, and the chairman of the Supreme Press Council will present those abovementioned decrees which must be approved to the Supreme Press Council at the first session following the date of their conveyance to the council chairman.

Article 163. The chairmen of boards of directors of nationwide press organizations may summon the board of directors of any company belonging to the organization or the editorial board of any newspaper belonging to the organizations to meet whenever they consider that need so dictates. They may include an issue entering in its field of competence in the agenda of the board of directors or the editorial board.

Article 164. The chairmen of the boards of directors of nationwide press organizations' activities and the activities of the functions of the units and companies subordinate to them and attach to this report an auditor's report, if one exists, and a report by the Central Accounting Agency. These will all be presented to the press organizations' boards of directors so they may express the observations to the report they consider appropriate. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will be informed of these reports and the opinions the organization's board of directors considered appropriate in their regard.

#### Chapter Four: Editorial Boards

Article 165. The editorial board will take charge of setting out a plan for apportioning press work in the paper among the editors in it in accordance with proper work requirements, with attention to the competence, expertise and area of specialization of each, according to the submission made by the editor in chief to the board.

Article 166. The editor in chief will bear the responsibility for actual total supervision over all editorial and advertising material contained in the paper.

Article 167. Editorial boards will hold a periodic daily meeting in daily papers, weekly meetings in magazines and weekly papers and monthly meetings in magazines and papers issued every month, or on the date on which the paper is issued, in accordance with the editorial board's stipulations and a presentation made by the editor in chief.

Article 168. The editorial boards of daily newspapers will be in charge of studying the general policy and principles of the material published in the paper's issues and will determine the various responsibilities of the editors, department heads and the editorial secretariat of the paper related to the execution of that and the plan related to the completion of this execution. The editor in chief and his aides will follow up on the execution of the editorial board's decisions.

#### Chapter Five: Termination of Membership

Article 169. The positions of chairmanship or membership in the general assemblies or boards of directors of nationwide press organizations or the editorial boards of nationwide papers will be vacated in any of the following conditions:

First, termination of the fixed membership term or term for holding the position.

Second, attainment of legal retirement age.

Third, lapse of one of the necessary conditions for occupying the position, in accordance with a final ruling or decision by the competent authorities to that effect.

Fourth, termination of service by decree of the Consultative Assembly, in accordance with the recommendation of the Supreme Press Council, with respect to people the Consultative Assembly has appointed by its decree.

Fifth, resignation.

Sixth, death.

Article 170. The membership term in general assemblies and boards of directors of nationwide press organizations for people chosen by the Consultative Assembly will end with the termination of the assembly's term, even if that is before the termination of their membership. Nonetheless, these members will continue to perform their duties unless the Consultative Assembly chooses other people as members in these boards in the 30 days following its reorganization.

Article 171. Resignations from the board chairmanships of organizations will be presented to the chairman of the Supreme Press Council.

Resignations from membership in general assemblies and from membership in boards of directors will be presented to the chairman of that board and resignations from membership in editorial boards will be submitted to the editor in chief.

Chairman of boards of directors and editors in chief may present resignations to general assembly, board of directors or editorial board in order that it may present its view and discuss the reasons for tendering the resignation with the person submitting it.

Resignations submitted by editors in chief and editorial board members, and opinions concerning those, will be submitted to the board of directors of the press organization.

The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will be notified of the submission of resignations from positions on boards of directors or editorial boards and opinions that either have reached regarding them, within 30 days of their submission.

Article 172. The chairman of the Supreme Press Council may present resignations conveyed to him, in accordance with the provisions set down in the preceding article, to the board of the Supreme Press Council or one of the council's other committees in order to study its causes and to prepare a report regarding it for submission to the council.

The committee to which the resignation has been handed may summon the person submitting it to discuss the circumstances and reasons for its submission, and they

may request the board of directors of the press organization concerned to provide data related to the resignation they require.

The chairman of the Supreme Press Council will inform the Consultative Assembly of the recommendations the Supreme Press Council has reached concerning the above-mentioned resignations in order to take the measures it considers appropriate, within 8 days of the issuance of the decree by the council regarding them.

A resignation will be considered final only as of the date of issuance of the decree accepting it by the authority competent to do so, and the position will be vacated as of the date of issuance of this decree.

Article 173. The position of chairmen of boards of directors of nationwide press organizations, the boards themselves, the members of these boards, and the chairmen and the members of the editorial boards of nationwide papers will be vacated upon the attainment of 60 years of age according to the Christian calendar.

It will not be permitted to extend the terms of people occupying these positions after they reach this age in any of these positions.

Nonetheless, it is permitted to appoint them to other activities in nationwide press organizations or to choose them for membership in their general assemblies or for editorial work in nationwide papers for a period of 1 year which may be renewed until they reach 65 years of age.

Decrees on appointments to the Supreme Press Council will be issued in accordance with recommendations from the board of directors of the nationwide press organization concerned, with the agreement of the majority of its members. These decrees will contain a definition of the job of the person to be appointed, and the period, compensations and salaries he will obtain, on condition that that job exceed the total sum he had been receiving before retirement.

Article 174. People occupying positions of heads and members of general assemblies and boards of directors of nationwide press organizations and editorial boards of nationwide newspapers may be assigned to continue performing their duties in temporary fashion, by decree of the Supreme Press Council board, until people are elected or chosen to take their place in their jobs.

Article 175. The chairman of the board of directors will inform the chairman of the Supreme Press Council when the position of any member of the general assembly is vacated.

Article 176. Notification will be made within a maximum of 3 days following the vacating of the position, on the form prepared for that, and it will be approved by the chairman of the Supreme Press Council if the post is vacated, for a reason other than resignation or termination of the term.

If the position is vacated, because of the termination of the term or attainment of retirement age, notification must be given at least 60 days before the date specified for that.

Notification that the abovementioned positions have been vacated must include the reason why and the date on which it was vacated and other data, according to the measures stipulated by the chairman of the Supreme Press Council by his decree.

Article 177. The chairman of the board of the Supreme Press Council will, after taking the opinion of his board committee, submit to the Consultative Assembly the notifications he has received regarding the vacating of the position of members of the boards of directors or general assemblies in any nationwide press organization, be they elected or chosen, so that the necessary measures may be taken to issue the decrees bearing on selection or organization of an election of persons to take their place. The chairman of the Consultative Assembly will convey the decrees adopted in this regard by the assembly to the Supreme Press Council and the chairman of the board of directors of the press organization concerned.

11887

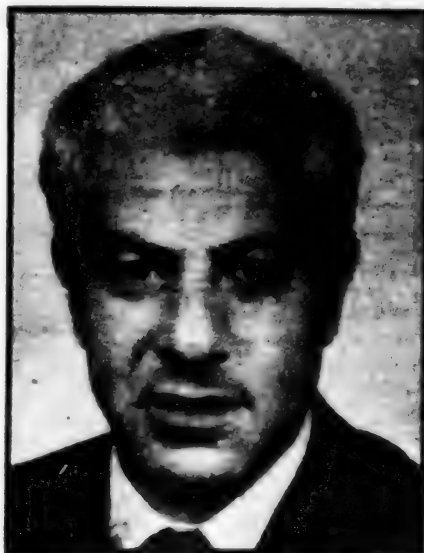
CSO: 4504/37

LISTS, PHOTOS OF PRESS COUNCIL, MAGAZINE BOARD MEMBERS RELEASED

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 3 Jul 81 pp 8-10

[Article: "Consultative Assembly Chooses Supreme Press Council, Nationwide Press Organizations"]

[Excerpts]



مكرم محمد أحمد

Makram Muhammad Ahmad, member Board of Directors  
of the Dar al-Hilal Organization

Board of Directors of the Dar al-Hilal Organization



فوميل لبيب بسادة



سماد احمد حلمي



بسيوني مصطفى عيسى



مصطفى كمال النجمي



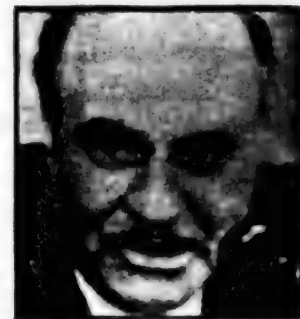
حسين جابر علي



السيد فؤاد حسين



خليل ابراهيم حسن



د. عبد الرحمن نورالدين

[Top row, left to right] Fumil Labib Bisadah, Su'ad Ahmad Hilmi, Basyuni Mustafa 'Isa, Mustafa Kamal al-Najmi.

[Second row, left to right] Husayn Jabir 'Ali, al-Sayyid Fu'ad Husayn, Khalil Ibrahim Hasan, Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman Nur-al-Din.



# Members of the Supreme Press Council



د. حسن حمدي إبراهيم

د. محمد كامل ليلا

د. عبد المنعم النمر

د. جمال العفيف

عبد المنعم الساوي



د. حسين مؤنس

د. يحيى ابو بكر

د. خليل صابات

د. حسين محمد نصار



امين عدلي

صلاح عبد الصبور

حسن عبد القدوس

عبد الرحمن الشراوي

[Top row, left to right] Dr Hasan Hamdi Ibrahim, Dr Muhammad Kamil Layla, Dr 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Nimr, Dr Jamal al-'Utavfi, 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Sawi.

[Second row, left to right] Tharwat Abazah, Dr Husayn Mu'nis, Dr Yahya Abu Bakr, Dr Khalil Sabat, Dr Husayn Muhammad Nassar.

[Third row, left to right] 'Abd-al-Hamid Hamrush, Amin 'Adli, Salah 'Abd-al-Sabbur, Ihsan 'Abd-al-Qaddus, 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Sharqawi.



صبري أبوالمجد

امينه السعيد

محمد زكي عبد القادر

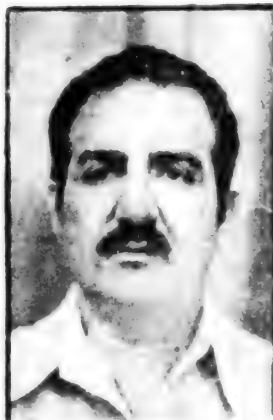
حافظ محمود

علي منصور المحامي

صلاح منتصر

احمد زين

جلال عيسى



[Top row, left to right] 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abdallah, Sabri Abu-al-Majd, Aminah al-Sa'id, Muhammad Zaki 'Abd-al-Qadir, Hafiz Mahmud.

[Second row, left to right] Dr Ahmad Salamah, 'Ali Mansur (lawyer), Salah Muntasir, Ahmad Zayn, Jalal 'Isa.

Members of the General Assembly of the Dar al-Hilal Organization



عفت عبد العزيز ناصر



نتيلة ابراهيم راشد



صالح مرسى صالح



احمد سامي الليثي



سيد محمد فرغل



احمد ابوكاف



سكينة السادات



فاروق محمد كامل

[Top row, left to right] 'Iffat 'Abd-al-'Aziz Nasir, Natilah Ibrahim Rashid, Salih Mursi Salih.

[Second row, left to right] Ahmad Sami al-Laythi, Sayyid Muhammad Farghali, Ahmad Abu Kaff.

[Third row, left to right] Sakinah al-Sadat, Faruq Muhammad Kamil.



زينب حسن خليل



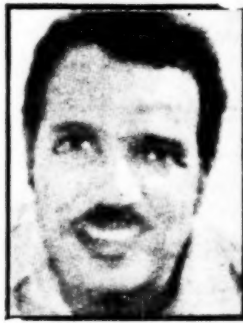
صبرى ابوالمجد



امينة احمد السعيد



ماجد عطية معوض



محمد فاروق ابانلة



رجاء عبد الناصر



محمد احمد صبرى



فوزى عبد اللطيف



نضير يوسف كامل



جمال زكى حنا



تاه ابراهيم قابيل

[Top row, left to right] Zaynab Hasan Khalil, Sabri Abu-al-Majd, Aminah Ahmad al-Sa'id.

[Second row, left to right] Majid 'Atiyah Mu'awwad, Muhammad Faruq Abazah, Raja 'Abd-al-Nasir, Muhammad Ahmad Sabri.

[Third row, left to right] Fawzi 'Abd-al-Latif, Nazir Yusuf Kamil, Jamal Zaki Hanna, Taha Ibrahim Qabil.



ممدوح رضا

عبد العزيز خميس

محمد عبد الجواد

انيس منصور



محمد وجدى قنديل



ابراهيم سعدا



ابراهيم نافع



خيرية درويش



محمد بسيوني



محمد رشاد

#### Chairmen of the Boards of Nationwide Publications

[Top row, left to right] Mamduh Rida [AL-SIYASI], 'Abd-al-'Aziz Khamis ROSE AL-YUSUF], Muhammad 'Abd-al-Jawad [MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY], Anis Mansur [OCTOBER].

#### Editors in Chief of the Publication

[Second row, left to right] Muhammad Wajdi Qandil [AKHIR SA'AH], Ibrahim Sa'dah [AKHBAR AL-YAWM], Ibrahim Nafi' [AL-AHRAM].

[Third row, left to right] Khayriyah Darwish [AL-TALABAH], Muhammad Basyuni [AL-ZIRA'AH], Muhammad Rashad [AL-TA'AWUN].



محسن محمد

موسى صبرى

عبد الله عبد البارى



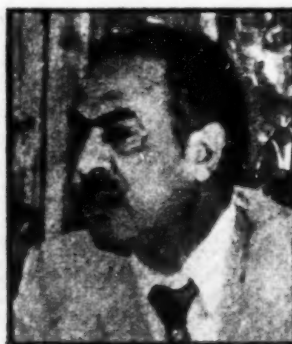
توفيق الحكيم « رئيس شرف » مجلس ادارة الاهرام



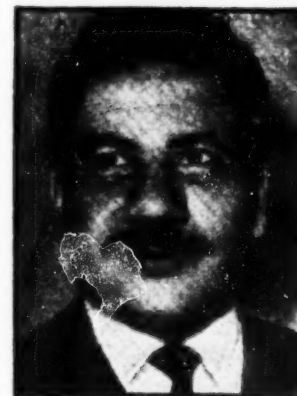
لويس جريس



د. لطفى عبد العظيم



صلاح جلال



احمد المنشلىنى

#### Chairmen of the Boards of Nationwide Publications (continued)

[Top row, left to right] Muhsin Muhammad [AL-TAHRIR], Musa Sabri [AKHBAR AL-YAWM], 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Bari [AL-AHRAM].

[Second row] Tawfiq al-Hakim, honorary chairman of the board of directors of AL-AHRAM.

#### Editors in Chief of the Publications (continued)

[Third row, left to right] Louis Jurays [SABAH AL-KHAYR], Dr Lutfi 'Abd-al-'Azim [AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI], Salah Jalal [AL-SHABAB WAL-MUSTAQBAL], Ahmad al-Manshalini [AL-RIYAD].

11887

CSO: 4504/37

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**15 Sept 1981**